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local Revs.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Plain Facts for Democrats.

The anti-Democratic, anti-Administration wave of public sentiment that started in Rhode Island last April has reached Georgia. It has swept over every State in which the citizens have had a chance to get at the ballot box, with results hereinafter noted.

State elections have been held in eight States, in the order mentioned, namely, Rhode Island, Oregon, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Vermont, Maine, and Georgia These Commonwealths are widely separated, both geographically and by political conditions. There is nothing uniform save the Democratic reverse that shows with dismal sameness wherever the votes are counted.

Rhode Island, having given a Democratic plurality of 185 in 1893, goes Republican in 1894 by more than 6,000. Oregon, which elected its present Governor, as a Democrat, by 5,000 plurality, goes Republican by about 7,000. Tennessee, Democratic for Governor in 1892 by 27,000 plurality in spite of an Independent-Democratic movement which drew off 80,000 votes from the regular candidate, is Democratic yet, but with the plurality of two years ago cut just in half. Alabama, the home of Democratic majorities of from 50,000 to more than 100,000, is saved this year with hardly more than 20,000 to spare. Arkansas, 40,000 Democratic for CLEVELAND in 1892, goes down to 25,000 or thereabouts. Vermont, Republican by 14,000 at the last election of a Governor, doubles her Republican majority this year. Maine falls in line with the heaviest Republican majority within the memory of the present generation, a majority greater even than GRANT's over GREELEY, twenty-two years ago, and more than double HARRISON'S over CLEVELAND in 1892. And now comes Georgia, which went Democratic in 1892 by 81,000 and in 1890 by 105,000, with a vote so close that the party managers would be happy this morning to claim with certainty a beggarly 20,000 in that former stronghold of Democracy.

What does it all mean? It means that the drift is all one way. It means that the people of the United States are getting their first opportunity to record their verdict of Good or Bad on the second Administration of GROVER CLEVELAND. It means that Bad is having it by a large majority.

Yet in the face of this tremendous wave of adverse popular sentiment, rearing its crest perhaps for a crushing descent in November, the fact remains that Democracy is still alive; God preserve it from its enemies within and without!

Wednesday's Election in Georgia.

The Democratic lead in Georgia, the Empire State of the South, as it was formerly called, appears to have been cut down fivesixths at Wednesday's election. There were large Democratic losses; there were large Populist gains. A reduced Democratic and an increased Populist representation in Congress from Georgia is foreshadowed as the result of this week's voting.

A reduced Democratic majority in Georgia? Why is this? Various explanations are offered. The Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee attributes it to the low price of cotton. Another Democrat of distinction attributes it to the high standard of independence disclosed by the colored voters of Georgia as soon as it became manifest that the Democrats were short of funds. Another man, a Republican attributes it to the failure of the Hon-HOKE SMITH to make more speeches. Those he did make for the Democratic candidate made votes for his adversary. This wellinformed Republican believes that if the Secretary of the Interior had spoken oftener for the Democrats, the Populists would have carried Georgia. Nor are other reasons. some sound, some specious, some absurd, lacking by way of explanation.

It is always easy to give plausible reason for a political reverse, but the fact remains, whatever the cause of it, that the Democrats of Georgia sustained a substantial and humiliating calamity on Wednesday. Populists are in high feather, confident, exultant, and even defiant over the gains which they achieved. Why attribute to the price of cotton, an important matter, or the foolishness of HOKE SMITH, an insignificant personage, a result, the reason for which is

as plain as a pikestaff ? When the Democrats in Congress adopted the odious income tax as an article of Democratic political faith, they elevated to importance the Populist party, which makes an assault on the legal accumulations of thrift to be its foundation stone, starting point, inspiration, and essence. By this act they took away from every Democrat in Georgia the power to confront and confound the Populists, whose pet project the Demo grats have made their own. This humiliating concession warranted further Populist demands. "You have agreed to our Populist income tax, why not to our other Populist notions, free silver, railroads built and run by the State, the Government to find work for the unemployed and to loan money on crops land for the people, and copartnership of employees in the holdings of their employers: why not agree to these !" they said to the

Dimocrats of Georgia. Thus, from this simple but sinister start ing point, a dangerous menace to Democratic success in Georgia was brought into the canvass, and the ordinary weapons of a plan with the now confirmed report of the argumentative defence against Populism were taken away from the Democrats. It is easier to start a fire, usually, than to put it out; and so the Democrats of Georgia found to their cost on Wednesday.

The first victory won by the Populists of Georgia over the Democrats of Georgia was achieved in Washington, when a Democratic Congress adopted the Populist income tax. A second victory, enlarging the range and influence of the first, was won by the Populists when a President elected by Democrats | time in order to comprehend the strange on a Democratic platform failed to veto the income tax. The returns from Georgia merely complement and supplement work already done in Washington. They are, so to speak, its mathematical corroboration, its inevitable sequence.

Mexico and Guatemala.

We have news of the sending of a considerable body of Mexican troops to the southeastern frontier, preparatory to the defence of that region against Guatemala, which is charged with encroaching upon the territory of Mexico. The boundary dispute there is of long standing, and it has recently been intensified by lian woodcutters upon soil claimed by Mexico. We are not prepared to say which party has the right of the quarrel; but the Mexican Government has given notice of its determination to retain possession of the valuable forests which have been under its jurisdiction for many years.

A war between the two republics must be especially harmful to Mexico, even if it were to end in the Mexican conquest of Guate mala. After a half century of turbulence and civil wars, Mexico has had a period of peace under President DIAZ, and she has made very good use of the time. The Government has been constitutionally conducted; the relations between the Federal and State authorities have been much improved; the hostility of the rival parties to each other has greatly decreased; the resources of the country have been developed; the credit of the Treasury has been strengthened; there has been a remarkable extension of commerce; very important public works have been projected or completed; and Congress has had the opportunity of attending to other business than that of war. Mexico has been quieter and more progressive under DIAZ than it had been at any other time since the formation of the republic. It certainly was in need of repose

In the breaking of this repose, and in the stirring up again of the belligerent spirit of the Mexican people, there is very great danger to Mexico. The elements of civil discord still exist there, and the manifestation of them is prevented only through the constant exercise of military power by the President. Less than two years ago bands of rebels were in the field near the American border, and there is reason to fear that like bands will again be seen in case the Government shall be involved in a foreign war. That would be a very bad thing for Mexico and for Mexican interests.

Guatemala is a petty power as compared with Mexico; but there is not a country anywhere that has more bellicose inhabitants. It is only for short periods of time that they ever stop fighting, either among themselves or against their neighbors. We have no doubt that Mexico will be able to reduce them, if left free to do so; but Mexico's most serious peril, in the case of hostilities abroad, is within her own bounds.

England and the Belligerents in Asia.

The immediate purpose for which a Cabinet Council was convoked on Thursday is indicated by the orders subsequently issued by the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for India. The London newspapers were all wrong in attributing the meeting of the British Ministers to a threatening demonstration on the part of France, or to the rumored design of the French to enforce and emphasize their protectorate over the Hovas in Madagascar. It was the interests of Great Britain in the East that caused the Cabinet Council, but precisely how those interests are supposed to be menaced is a matter for inference from the movements announced. Is it simply the lives and property of British residents in Chinese treaty ports that Lord Rosebery's Government recognizes the duty of protecting? Or is a contingency foreseen in which it would decide to interpose on one side or the other of the quarrel between China and Japan?

that England has nothing further in view in China from depredation and assault. Japan is understood to have agreed not to molest Shanghai, and she has thus far made no sign of an intention to attack any of the danger, therefore, to which British residents in those places are known as yet inability of the Chinese local authorities to maintain order. But there are already a considerable number of British war ships cruising in Chinese waters, and one would think that these might spare a sufficient force of marines and blue jackets to assure the safety of their fellow countrymen in the treaty ports. The object, at all events, would be amply secured by the 6,000 soldiers which the Cabinet Council is said to have authorized the Secretary for India

to despatch from Calcutta.

This measure being entirely adequate to the only avowed aim, what can have been the secret ground for the extraordinary and seemingly superfluous orders issued by the Admiralty? Why is it that not only a number of cruisers and gunboats have been directed to proceed forthwith to China, but the headquarters of the whole Channel fleet have been transferred from Portsmouth to Gibraltar? The last-gamed move affords conclusive proof that, for the moment at least, nothing is apprehended on the part of France; what it renders obvious is the intention to make the fleet hitherto employed in the Mediterranean available, if needed, for operations in Chinese waters. In a word, the British naval force under Admiral FREE-MANTLE on the eastern Asiatic station is to be at once nearly doubled, and to receive prospectively such great additions as would make it overwhelmingly superior to any maritime opponent. What, then, is the contingency, entirely outside of the easy protection of some thousands of British subjects, which is contemplated by the surprising orders given by the Admiralty? Does the British Government apprehend a swift and successful advance of the Japanese upon Pekin, and the consequent ruin of the present Mantchu dynasty, followed, perhaps, by a dissolution of the Chinese empire? Does it consider that its interests in India imperatively require it to uphold the unity of the Middle Kingdom as being a factor essential to the balance of power in Asia? Or has it learned of an arrangement whereby Russia is to obtain Port Lazareff, either with the connivance of Japan or at the instigation of China? It would not be easy to reconcile the assumption of Japanese connivance in such landing of 5,000 Japanese soldiers in the extreme northeast of Corea, between Port Lazareff and the Russian frontier. No less

would be best subserved by a complete co. lapse of Chinese dignity and power. We need light upon the real attitude of

would trammel the Japanese operations,

seeing that her Asiatic policy, apparently

course taken by the British Cabinet Council. Meanwhile, it is better not to let theories and surmises outstrip known facts.

Mr. Bayard on Ambassadors' Salaries.

The present Congress has thus far neglected to provide by law for the adequate support of our fellow citizens holding office abroad as Ambassadors of the United States. THE SUN has presented, over and over again, strong reasons why the salaries of the Ambassadors should be raised, and houses maintained for our diplomatic representatives in such capitals as London, Paris, and Berlin. To all that we have said on this subject we are now able to add the distinct and conclusive testimony of the Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, our distinguished and universally esteemed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. In an interview in London with a correspondent of the New York Herald, Mr. BAYARD remarked:

"I need not disguise from you the fact, as I shall not disguise it from my countrymen later on, that the present salary attaching to this post is, in itself, hardly sufficient to enable its occupant to bear himself with the dignity becoming the representative of a great nation. For myself, of course, I don't complain, nor shall I publicly refer to the matter until my term of

"I shall then most probably, however, urge on the Government and my countrymen the advisability of providing for my successor and his successors in their turn a suitable house in a suitable part of London. This would relieve the Ambassador of considerable expense, and at the same time would have a beneficial effect in other ways. At times it is incumbent on the official representative of America in England to give certain receptions and so forth to his country people. and this would partake of a more official character and the guests thereat would probably feel more at home if they were held in a building which, through the Government, would be directly under the control of the American nation

Mind you, in all this I am speaking in the most un official and general manner, and only because the subject has been more than once referred to in the American press in no ambiguous terms."

Mr. BAYARD's modest, manly, and disinterested statement should settle the matter at once. There is no answer to his presentation of the case. He is not complain ing, although he can ill afford the draft upon his private resources which the niggardly policy of our Government makes necessary. He is not asking for highpay for himself. He is merestating facts from the point of view of personal experience, in order that hereafter the nation's dignity may be suita bly supported at the chief centres of Euro pean civilization, and that the statesmen whom we send thither to represent the

poverish themselves. There must be no more victims. Con gress, at the very next session, should raise the salaries of our principal Ambassadors to at least \$35,000 a year, and provide suitable residences for them in London, Paris, and Berlin. This should be done without waiting until Mr. BATARD's successor is appointed, and Mr. BAYARD himself comes back from England, a poorer man, although not less widely esteemed and honored than when he went abroad.

United States may not be compelled to im-

Will the President of the Park Board Hold a Friendly Conference with Himself?

We claim, for a moment, the attention of Mr. CLAUSEN, the President of the Park Board, and we invite his consideration of a certain aspect of himself which is at present a tediousness in the public eye.

No one will belittle the importance of our system of parks, or the intimate and warm personal regard in which it is held by all our citizens. Mr. CLAUSEN, merely, as we believe, by mischance, was made a trustee of that great public interest, and had confided to him one of the most honorable responsibilities that it is in the power of the city of New York to confer. To be selected as a Commissioner of our public parks is a civic and public distinction of no common order. The natural theory of the choice implies that it falls The facts scarcely justify the assumption upon men who deserve well of their fellow citizens, who are fitted for a public trust, than the shielding of her subjects sojourning and who by education and condition of life far future. are qualified to well and duly discharge the special duties of park management.

A Park Commissioner is therefore certified to the community as a man who will other treaty ports in China. The sole bring probity, artistic cultivation, peculiar good taste, and good sense to the execution of a task which calls for the exhibition of to be exposed must come from the those qualities. In truth, to express it briefly, if a Park Commissioner is a gentleman that fact will not be held against him.

Now when a Park Commissioner has, however unconsciously, forced home upon the public the conviction that there is grave question of his probity, none at all of his plentiful lack of cultivation, and no reasonable ground for suspecting him of good taste or good sense, his continued occupancy of the office entails disagreeable consequences. He is himself conscious of no discomfort, the very causes of his disabilities making him insensible to public distrust, contempt. or reprobation. But with the public it is very different. People look with comparative indifference upon a great many things that are going on in public life, and people are much to blame therefor: but we doubt if they will show any apathy when it is a question of the safety of their parks.

If Mr. CLAUSEN's stock of prudence is in any degree compensatory for his lack of other things, he will, as we have suggested, deeply meditate this aspect of his personal circumstances. Mr. CLAUSEN cannot fail to appreciate our frankness when we tell him that he has placed himself in a dangerous position and had better recede from it, if there is yet time. Had a person of honesty, cultivation, good taste, and good sense, unwittingly or by accident-which is a violent hypothesis-so involved himself as Mr. CLAUSEN has done, there would remain open to him the not undignified and entirely decent alternative of resignation. But Mr. CLAUSEN-

This is a time in which all the European countries desirous of the maintenance of peace may well join in the Russian cry, "Life to the Czar!" The whole world knows of the pacific disposition of ALEXANDER III.; it has yet to know of the disposition of the heir apparent. If he be warlike, our globe may tremble before the

There ought to be an awful warning to urglars in those pictures of foiled burglars, or of manacled or fugitive burglars, to which objection is made by the Woman's C. T. Union There is a great moral lesson to the wicked in these flaring works of plotorial art. Again, there is unforgeitable instruction in horsemanship, hunting, and rife practice in those poly chromatic pictures of daring cowboys to which objection is made by the mild-mannered little matron who is President of the W. C. T. U. As to the condemned pictures of shooting affrays. they may be ethical or otherwise, according to circumstances. For example, the picture of the difficult is it to understand what Russia shooting affray between SAM Horston and would have to gain by a diversion which SANTA ANNA at San Jacinto would not be sidered indecent by any Texan. Again, the pic-ture of that memorable affray which was painted by the celebrated French artist GEROME, and for which the inte Mr. A. T. STRWART paid 80,000 france, is not of an immoral nature, and Russia toward Japan and China at this would not be likely to lead any young sinner to imitate the conduct of the gladiators. We could

tell of lots of other pictures of affrays which have a tendency to promote virtue. The members of the Woman's C. T. Union must be discriminative in their criticism of the works of art which appear upon the billboards. They cannot expect that all of them shall be pictures of bleating lambs, or cooling doves, or modest violets, or infantry in its pretty cradie.

The Democratic investment in the Popu lists' income tax doesn't seem to have been any more profitable in Georgia than it was in Maine

Why should not all applicants for papers of naturalization in this city be required to make answer in the English tongue, not through an in-terpreter? Would not the courts of New York be justified in refusing to naturalize any alien who does not understand the speech of the country, or is unable to read its Constitution in the language in which it was originally written?

There is a FITZSIMMONS-CORBETT case in the chess world also. The champion of that form of intellectuality, LARKER, defeated STRINITZ some months ago. The game, however, went to show that STRINITZ, when STRINITZ, was still a greater player than LASKER, Within a week after that affair the old champion challenged the new one to a return match, and apparently the challenge was accepted; but now we learn, through the London Dally News, that LASKER, who is in London, will certainly not play again with STEINITZ until some time about autumn of 1895," more than a year from now. This is a ridiculously non-sporting atti-tude for LASKER to assume, and altogether inadmissible under the rules of his place. The chess champion, as well as the pugilistic champion, has no right to put himself in a storehouse for a year in order to avoid playing a match. The STEINITZ-LASKER match should eventuate before Connert meets Fitzsimmons,

If the Seventh Day Baptist farmer of Tennessee who was arrested and imprisoned for ploughing his land on a Sunday had been able to carry his case up to the highest court, he might have gained it, on the ground that his conviction was in violation of the constitutional rovision of religious freedom. The people of his faith, like the Jews of all the world, observe the seventh day of the week, instead of Sundayand they have the same lawful right as the Jews have to do so. The Sunday laws of this State are not enforced against the Jews of its chief city, of whom there are over a quarter of a million. Tens of thousands of those of them who are employed at trades here work every Sunday of the year without interference, having kept the Mosaic Sabbath the previous day, as had the Tennessee farmer who was fined and imprisoned for ploughing Sunday.

A court martial of no little public interest is the one which, during the coming week, is to try at Fort Leavenworth Capt. W. P. Vosz of Light Hattery F. and Capt. G. S. GRIMES of Light Battery A. Second Artillery. The charges are understood to be those of neglect of duty connected with the caisson explosion in the Grand Boulevard at Chicago, and the subsequent similar explosion at Evanston during the manœuvres there. The peculiarity in the case is that the Ordnance Department itself investigated these affairs, and found that they were wholly due to defective ammunition, and hence no blame was attached to the artillery officers. The explosion in Chicago was very serious in its effects, but the bursting of a shrapnel in one of the calssons at Camp Lunt did no personal injury. The proceedings now ordered by Gen. MILES will result in a more definite examination of the matter, and the vindication of the officers tried, if it should occur, would be completely satisfactory.

What concerns the public chiefly to know is

that the old fuses are now being replaced by those of the Dungan pattern, with which, ac-cording to Gen. Flagler, it is almost impossible for an explosion to occur.

We are able to nab a false prophet, the Rev. Mr. I. B. HICKS of Missouri. He recently gave out a plerophoric prophecy that on Thursday, Oct. 4, the city of St. Louis would be visited by a tremendous and destructive tornado, or "tragic wind," which would "create havoc," Now, though there have been windy times in some places this week. Thursday was rather a calm day at St. Louis, undisturbed by any unusual tragedy of destruction. The shrewder prophets of terror foretell things that are to happen years or ages ahead, and keep still about to-morrow and the day after, if not also about next week. It is safe to prophesy that the world will come to an end some time, but not safe to fix the day of its doorn, unless that day is in the

The Rev. Mr. HICKS told the St. Louis papers that, if he could get "gratuitous telegraph facilities," he would give out a general alarm, which he could not send at his own expense Luckily for St. Louis, the price of telegraphy i rather high.

We have a horde of false prophets in the country. It is only once in a while that we are able to nab one of them, nab him red-handed, so to speak.

The Late Prof. Swing.

New Yorkers will never know how deeply Prof. Swing was planted in the affections of Chicagoites. He had grown to be as much a part of the city as the City Hall. He was so tender, so sympathetic, and such a Christian gentleman! Catholics loved him as much as the Baptists, and to the advance thinkers he was a saint. His sermons, which he always read, were poems, but he was as robust in tho as Canon Farrar. Many stories are told of him. but the highest tributes came from the reporters. They said, "Tender as he was, he was so brave a gentleman that he never denied an interview for policy's sake."

One Monday morning I met Susan B. Anthony on the train coming out of Chicago, which is the Sunday paradise of lecturers. "Yes," she said, "I heard Prof. Swing, and

"Do you remember his text?" I asked.

"Remember his text!" exclaimed why he couldn't remember it himself. He had all written down."

Prof. Swing was accurate in the language he sed, but he was such a cultured scholar and etymologist that none but cultured minds could follow his transcendental trains of thought.

One day in conversation with a free-thinking Irishman Dr. Swing said: Your mind, my dear friend, seems to be in a twilight state. You cannot differentiate the grains of mistrust from the molecules of reamable confidence. You are travelling the border land, the frontier between the paradise of

faith and the Arctic region of religious incredulity. You are an agnostic." "Divil a bit," said Pat, with mfngled amazement and indignation. "I'm a Dimmycrat, ivery

Perhaps the antipode of Prof. Swing in etymology was Lorenzo Dow. He slung the jagged Saxon. His words were dynamite. When the timid colonial clergymen were afraid to criticise Auron Burr's treason they asked Lorenzo what he thought of Burr's meanness. He raised

both hands like a great V and shouted: Aaron Burr mean! Why,I could take the little end of nothing whittled down to a point, punch out the pith of a hair, and put in forty thousand such traiter souls as his, shake 'em up, and they'd rattle."

Another Bet on a Certainty.

THE EUTOR OF THE SUS-SIF: If was the nom thre for Collector for the town of Bristol, Conn. 1 bets him \$2 to \$10 that he will be elected. B had de cline: the numination unbeknown to F. F now bets
\$i to E's \$1 that he is cannot collect the bet. Who
is the winner of the dollar?

B. O. Harnard.

The dollar belongs to F. When he bet two

illars that B would be elected Collector of Bristol, his opponent, this same B, who had declined the nomination unbeknown to F, was betting on a certainty, and the transaction was fore B owes F the one tollar which he bet on his ability to collect the two dollars. Such is the result of wagering to the dishonest wagerer.

HILL THE ONLY HOPE.

A Long Range but Clear Sighted Survey of the New York Stuntion. From the Gatreston News,

It will doubtless be seen when all the facts bearing on the nomination of David B. Hill for Governor by the Democracy of New York are leveloped that the event was predetermined as the only logical and politic response to a supreme and implacable exigency. reer in the United States Senate, brief as it has so far been, was found to mark him as unexpectedly conservative on the currency question avolved in the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase law and on the discriminating and nnequal income tax annex to the Wilson Tariff bill. In relation to this income tax measure his conservative opposition was especially emphatic and inflexible. His position thus defined as a sound money man and as the foremost champion in Congress of the claims of invested capital to have the fruits of its industrial employment secure against exceptional taxation of thrift commended him to the acceptance of the substantial and enterprising elements of New York in a degree which scarcely any other possible nominee of his party could have commanded. His nomination in view of its antecedents and circumstances has its most peculiar and far-reaching significance, however, in denoting the depth of the chasm between Eastern Democrats and Western and Southern Democrats which the national Democracy, as the next Presidential election approaches, will have to consider and deal with. The following is part of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at

Saratoga: We commend the efforts made by the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to avert the imposition of the present income tax, and we record our regret that the reform on the tariff, to which all Democrats are committed, was embarrassed by engrafting on its provisions a direct tax to which nany Democrats were strenuously opposed.

On its face this language is moderate. Its true accentuation is to be found in the enthuslastic endorsement and acclamatory nomination of Senator Hill with full knowledge of his uncompromising vehemence of hostility to the tax in itself and to the combined spirit of populism, socialism, and communism which he holds to underlie it. Southern and Western Democratic Senators

and Representatives who gleefully fancied some months ago that they could step off the national Democratic platform and appropriate this piece of Populist lumber as a balt for uncounted Populist votes without endangering the integrity of the party or its prospects of success in 1896, will now proceed to open their ponderous lids and straighten out their fearfully cross-eyed vision. The News has called attention to the fact that there was in their own platform no demand for or suggestion of such a measure. It was pointed out that it had no precedent in this country except in a piece of Republican legislation which was condemned by public sentiment generally and by Democratic sentiment especially. It was shown that the new scheme as a piece of class legislation was singularly ob-noxious to the traditional Democratic docrights for all and trine of equal neither unequal burdens nor unequal immunities for any. Senator Hill, in combating the proposed income tax innovation, stood up for this doctrine to the last ditch. Chiefly because of his course in this matter the nomination for Governor at the hands of the Democracy of New York irresistibly devolved upon him by force, it would seem, of the moral and logical necessity of the case. One leading Democratic politican after another declined the nomination because the chances of the party to win in that State have been greatly if not fatally lessened. The income tax law chiefly did it. The only hope of saving New York was seen in the man

who had the courage to take and maintain an incompromising stand against a measure of Populist sponsorship which bears every sem blance of design as a prologue and initiative to an indefinitely protracted drama of communistic raids upon savings and thrift through the en inery of taxation.

TAX ON MISS HUNT'S \$700,000

Her Not as a Daughter, But as a Niece. Whether Ellen D. Hunt, who got \$700,000 inder the will of her uncle, Wilson G. Hunt, who died Dec. 7, 1892, leaving \$7,000,000, stood in the relation of a daughter to him, was the subject of a long argument before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. Col. George P. Webster, Surrogate's appraiser, who took evidence in the matter so as to determine at what rate to tar her legacy, decided that it should be taxed \$35 .-000 as a collateral inheritance, at the rate of five per cent., instead of \$7,000, or at one per cent., under the law of 1887, providing the lower tax or a legney to a child.

Mr. Hunt was 88 years old when he died, at the Clarendon Hotel, where he had lived a number Clarendon Hotel, where he had lived a number of years, attended by Miss Hunt, who was a daughter of his deceased brother. George Hunt. He had married twice, but both his wives had died, leaving no children. Two days after the death of his second wife. In 1878, he scut for Ellen, who was then 18 years old, asking her to live with him. She was then an orphan, living with his brother, Thomas Hunt, in Brooklyn. She continued to live with and care for her Uncle Wilson until his death, and the evidence showed that for nine years before his death she was never away from him a night.

His will was made May 28, 1889, and there was a codicil executed on July 28, 1889. He gave Ellen \$300,000 by the will, a portrait of himself, and sliver plate, which was presented to him by his creditors many years ago, after a period of embarrassment in his bisniness affairs, as a testimonial of his integrity, and which had been retained as an honorable memento. The will also gave her his horses and carriages, and he provided that she should not dispose of any of his horses. If they should become disabled or she should no longer have use for any of them, he asked that she take measures to have them kindly and suitably cared for. He gave her \$0,000 to be expended in the care of the hurses, and by his codicil aided \$400,000 more to her children and grandchildren of his brother Thomas, saying he had done so because Thomas had aided him to weather the critical period of his career. of years, attended by Miss Hunt, who was a

Thomas, saying he had done so because Thomas had aided him to weather the critical period of his career.

On the argument yesterday D. B. Ogden of the firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, comest for Miss Hunt, quoted from the evidence taken before Appraiser Webster to show that Hunt had treated Miss Hunt as a daughter. She testified that Hunt had often called her his daughter, but she did not remember that he had done so in the presence of any other person. She admitted that he introduced her as his niery. She said she had attended as a daughter might to all his wants, and that when he was very ill she sometimes occupied a cough in his apartments. Edward T. Hunt, a cough of Ellen, testified that she had always been loving, tender, and assistmous in her aftentions to her nucle.

Edgar J. Levey, in behalf of the Comptroller, whose duty it is to collect such taxes, said that Mr. Hunt had referred to Ellen as his nieve in his will. He contended that evidence of affection between the nucle and niece was not sufficient proof, and that it must be shown, to avoid the higher tax, that there was a mutual understanding between them to stand in the relation of father and daughter. If Mr. Hunt had considered Ellen a daughter he had shown a want of affection for his child in giving her only \$700,000 and turning the bulk of his vast estate over to the children and grandchildren of his brother Thomas.

Decision was reserved.

MISS BELL TO BE CARED FOR. To Be Removed from Word's Island to a Private Institution.

The reference before Franklin Blen on the application of Mrs. Harriet Bell to bave herdaugh ter, Lucy De Forest Beil, released from Ward's Island insune assum, has been concinded without further evidence. There was to have been a hearing yesterday, but several persons who have become interested in the young woman called on Referrer Hier and said that they would see that she was eared for in some pricate institution. Among them was Airxander M. Hadden of 106 East Twenty-stream street, who is said to have become interested in her behalf at the instance of some of her former pupils in music. Miss Bell will appear at the referee's office this

Miss Bell will appear at the referee's office this morning and sign the evidence she previously gave, and the referce says he will present his report to the Supreme tours heat Monday.

Miss Bell was taken to Hellevus Hosoital suffering from a sprained hip has June and was removed to Ward's Island. Her mother says the daughter is not insane and was marship treated, chiefly by other patients. Miss Bell had that her daughter had in fact married a blake in Italy which statement was given as size of her delusions) and that she would come in for a large property if she survived the Buke's son and daughter by a prior marriage. Diplomas were presented showing that the Young woman had studied languages and music in eleven institutions in different parts of Europe. She had supported herself and her mother by giving music lessons in this city since July, 1803.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ACCUSATIONS

Will Probably be Presented in Court To-day in His Suit Against Koster & Bini, Oscar Hammerstein of Koster, Blal & Co. was closeted almost all day yesterday with Lawyer Steinhardt in the preparation of papers asking for a temporary injunction, with a motion that the Injunction be made permanent, restraining John Kester and Albert Bial from transacting business in the music hall in West Thirty-fourth street, as well as from interfering with Hammorstein in his work as director and his interest as a copartner. He asks for an accounting and permission to inspect the books at all times. Further, he begs that property which is not specified be restored to him and that the property on West Thirty-fourth street be returned to him. He wants Koster, Bail & Co, restrained from making any more contracts with Koster & Hall, wholesale liquor dealers,

tween Kester, Bial, and himself be dissolved, and that a receiver be appointed. All the charges included in the application made before Attorney-General Hancock in Albany yesterday, charging misconduct and malfeasance in office, will be embodied in the present personal application, which will be filed probably this morning in one of the county

and finally he begs that the contract made be

Hammerstein says that he does not accuse any official of receiving \$3,000. His accountant official of receiving \$3,000. His accountant asked for a certain voucher for \$3,000, money which was publ out on Ang. 16. He was told by the cashier that the money was used "to grease the wheels in City Hall." If Attorney Fromme received it, as he says, Hammerstein says it is all right, only he was paid twice for the same work. Charges are also made that Koster, Bial, and Agent Klien have spent more than their share of expenses in booming the house. For the month of September Koster's bill was \$1.44, Bial's \$18, Klien's \$13, and Hammerstein's \$13. This money was spent in buying wine and cigars. Another charge he makes is that Koster & Bial's accounts with the corporation were kept in red and black ink. In black ink, which was used in the music hall accounts, the clarges were ten per cent, higher than these in the red ink. By the terms of the contract Koster and Hial as directors in the corporation could purchase liquors and cigars from Koster & Bial, wholesale dealers.

Attorney Fromme says that as attorney for the corporation he made it possible that on a capital of \$70,000 Koster & Bial could get the controlling interest in property worth \$500,000, with a mortgage of \$60,000 on it. For this he received a fee of \$1,000 from the corporation, besides \$2,000 for drawing up the papers. Later he received a fee of \$1,000 from the corporation. asked for a certain voucher for \$3,000, money

with a mortgage of \$3,000 from the corporation, besides \$2,000 for drawing up the papers. Later he received a retaining fee from the corporation in order to defend it from Hammerstein. Hammerstein is paying one-third of a lawyer's fee to defend a suit against himself. The total amount of cash invested is \$140,000. Notwithstanding a loss of \$85,000, the profit for one year was \$120,000. During the month just passed the profits have been \$14,000. Two thousand dollars a week profits were sacrificed by the abolition of Sunday night concerts and Saturday matinées. By the terms of the lease Koster and Bial were to have entirecharge of the place for five years. Hammerstein was a figurehead. Attorney Fromme, explaining the deal, said:

The agreed price for the leasehold property, which consisted of a building and seven lots, was \$500,000. There was a mortange of \$50,000 on the property that left an equity of \$40,000. I had Oscar Hammerstein transfer this preserty to his son Harry, who look it subject to the bothoso, and gave back a purchase money mortage of \$500,000 to his father, leaving an equity of \$140,000. The corporation kester, Hal & Co. was then fermed, consisting only of three stockholders and three directors. The corporation purchased the equity from Harry Hammerstein, and in part payment of it issued \$500,000 worth of stock to Oscar Hammerstein, and in part payment of it issued \$500,000 worth of stock to Oscar Hammerstein, and the part payment of the section paid him \$70,100 worth of cash, which was received from Koster and Hal in three installments, the last one being paid \$40,100 worth of his salary which he is to be the section of the secti

Attorney Fromme says the \$100 a month which Hammerstein alleges was paid to the police was a part of the wages of Head Waiter Richter. He denies that any authorized agent of the corporation sought to purchase Hammerstein's share of the business yesterday, offering him \$200,000. Hammerstein's price is \$300,000. Lawyer Steinhardt said, in behalf of his client, that Koster and Bial must either buy him out at his own terms or allow him to take an active part in the business.

P. W. L.'S ROUND ROBIN.

Novelettes and Essays, with a Pica by Miss Clayton for Woman Suffrage,

There was a cheerful Round Robin at the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon There were plenty of smiles in the witty paper read by Miss Clara Thropp, and some tears in Miss Cynthia Westover's pretty story, but they were only April tears, ending in sunshine Four other papers were read. The first was

by Miss Estelle Clayton on "Woman's True Position." Miss Clayton presented the wellknown arguments of the advocates for woman's suffrage, adding: "Some of the men who have been opposed to granting the ballot to women have at last awakened to the fact that we are of some importance, and are now asking us to come out to help them clean up the city. This is startlingly inconsistent. Well, we are willing to help, but ask that they lieln us to get the power to help in the best way—the power of the

allot."
Miss Adelaide Ober told of an experience in
Samuland, "Gossip" was the subject of a paper by Miss Emma Carroll. Miss Ciara Throp's essay was about "The Lords of Creation," who, sie concluded, in spite of their faults, were handy to have about a house. Miss Comptare Compton gave a sketch of West India travel, and then Miss Westover read her original story of "Peggy," The audience wept over Peggy's woes in Colorado and smiled over the conclusion, which was a wedding in a Madison avenue drawing room, followed by a honeymoon in Europe. er by Miss Emma Carroll, Miss Clara Thr

At the next literary afternoon Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler of Boston will entertain the League with a paper upon the curiosities and beauties of legend and superstition.

THE STEINWAY SUIT TRIED. Justice Ingraham Now to Decide Whether the Will Shall Stand or Not.

The trial of the suit of Henry W. T. Steinway against William Steinway and others to set aside a provision in the will of his uncle, C. F. Theodore Steinway, who died in March, 1880, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Ingraham. The clause in dispute

fore Justice Ingraham. The clause in dispute gave 400 shares of stock in Steinway & Sons' to certain legatees, among whom were children of decedent's sisters. Withelmina. Candidus, and Doretta Ziegler, and sons of Charles Steinway. This is attacked upon the ground that the stock was given to the trustees to hold and manage until 1904, and that therefore there was a suspension of the power of allenation for more than two gives in being.

The defendants claim that the plaintiff seeks to deprive the infant children and others of their legacies and take them to himself as one of the residuary legatees after he had received his share under the will. The trustees have relinquished their commission, and releases in full were executed by all the beneficiaries, including the plaintiff, who is therefore estopped from his claim.

The case was submitted and Justice Ingraham.

The case was submitted, and Justice Ingraham reserved his decision.

Suing for \$180,000 Worth of Paintings Lost by Fire. Washington, Oct. 5. Margaret Imogene

Morrell, the well-known artist, suing as Mrs. M. . Robinson, demands \$180,000 from the George W. Knox Express Company on account of prop erty of hers which was destroyed in the great fire of July 24. The inventory of goods destroy-ed includes a large painting entitled "Washinged includes a large painting entitled "Washing-ton Welcoming the Provision Train," and an-other one called "Miles Standish Treating with the Indians," each of which is valued at \$50,000; a third large painting named, "Roms in its Decline," listed at \$60,000; five dog pic-tures, valued at \$500; a highly finished Swiss landscape, stated to be worth \$300; a very large portrait of Mrs. Clevchand, estimated to be worth \$2,000; another of smaller size, valued at \$500; a "basche," valued at \$1,000 and a "Corinac," by E. J. Gardner, estimated to be worth \$1,000. Negligence is charged for the alleged states of a gas motor in the building.

The Proposed New Gulf Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. Judge Advocate-General Lemly of the havy will go to New Orleans s-morrow to purchase the necessary land for the establishing of the Gulf Navy Yard at Al-giers, La. In 1848 Secretary John Y. Mason urchased about twenty-five acres at Algiers or use as a mayal station, and for nearly thirty. " for use as a mayal station, and for nearly thirty. So five years no practical use was made of it. Several years ago it was scheeted as the best site for a complete naval station, with enpacity and equipment for building and repairing was ships. When the tracts on each side of the Government reservation are purchased the new site will have 1,575 fext front on the Mississippl and extend lack 3,546 fest from the brees, having a total savea four times that of the original plot. Concress appropriated the money for the purpose of the last session, and zervatory Horbert intends next year to apply for another appropriation with which to build a dry dock and commence the erection of buildings.

CLAUSEN CATCHES IT AGAIN.

The Mayor Says He Neglects His Daties-The Park Board President Explains,

President Clausen of the Park Board came in for another drubbing at the hands of the Mayor yesterday for alleged neglect of duty. A meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement had been called for 11 o'clock, Clausen is a member of that Board. He did not attend, and as there were other absentees, the Board was without a quorum. Mayor Gilroy sent to the Park Board for Mr. Clausen and received a message to the effect that he had gone up to the Arsenal. On receiving this information the Mayor declared.

This meeting is adjourned because Mr. Clausen is not attending to his duty. Instead of coming here to attend this meeting he goes riding up to the Arsenal." When Mr. Clausen returned to the Park De-

when Mr. Clausen returned to the Park Department offices in the afternoon be was surprised to learn of the declaration by the Mayor.

"I have been attending strictly to my public duty," said he." From the clock in the morning until 1 P. M. I was presiding at a special meeting at the Park Board at the Arsenal, at which several very important police trials were had. This meeting load been avranged for atour last meeting, and complaining citizens and a score of lawyers had made their engagements accordingly. Now that we have returned from the Arsenal the Commissioners are holding another special meeting to dispose of general business. I can hardly be said to be neglecting my duty. "I have never before missed a meeting of the Board of Street Opening, and I don't see why the burden of complaint should rest on my shoulders, when there must have been some other members absent to prevent a quorum."

Mr. Clausen sent a letter to the Mayor, of which the following is a copy.

"important duties and engagements with the business of the Park Department called me to be in attendance at the Arsenal this morning."

"First. A special meeting of the Park Commissioners."

be in attendance at the Arsenal this morning.

"First—A special meeting of the Park Commissioners.

"Second A trial of park policemen, four of the cases being on complaint of citizens, and the rest of that calendar being for violations of rules and regulations. These duties detained me until lo'clock P. M.

"Third—It the Board of Street Opening had no quorum it must be because other members of the Board failed to attend."

At the special meeting of the Board held yesterday afternson it was decided to ask the Board of Estimate to provide \$100,000, by a transfer from halances of the \$1,000,000 appropriation, for the runoval of the rock at the entrance to the new Macomb's Dam Bridge at 155th street and Sevenih avenue. They also asked for a transfer of \$1,000 to complete the walks in Manhattan square.

The contract for completing the work at the Cathedral Parkway and Eighth avenue entrance to the Central Park was awarded to Charles W. Collins, the lowest of nine bidders, for \$12,-

... The great modern stable is like a big botel in one respect, it is never closed. There is somebody on duty in the office always, and from midnight to morning there is always at least one cab or carriage standing on the floor completely booked up and ready to start

-East New York is about the most thoroughly Ger-man part of Brooklyn. This is due chiefly to the operations of a German real estate company, which has built hundreds of houses there, and is still build-ing. East New York has the additional attraction for Germans of containing some famous breweries -One effect of the Lexow committee's work is seen

in Broadway in the dry goods district. The sidewalks are freer from packing box blockades than they have been at this season for years. The walk is noticeably clear in front of the store of one merchant who tests fied before the committee that he sometimes gave policemen presents of from \$10 to \$25, -A woman who has been experimenting with colored servants has discovered that a favorite recrea-tion of young colored cooks is to take lessons on the piano, with the ultimate ambition of becoming music

teachers themselves. As teachers of girls of their own

race at twenty five cents a lesson they can earn more than at cooking, and besides they have more fun. -Jersey Shore in Lycoming county, Pa., owes its cur ous name to the fact that the region thereabouts was first settled by a colony from New Jersey. The name given by the Pennsylvanians half in Jest survived the name of Waynesburg chosen by the settlers, and when the place was incorporated in 1826, Jersey Shore became its official designation. It is many miles

-Although the Broadway cable has been running two years, nine women out of ten have not learned vel that the cars can't stop at the corner of Tenth street on account of the curve at that point. There are signs telling people where to get on the cars, but the women never see them and never forgive the gripmen for not stopping. As this is a centre of a shopping district, the amount of agony caused to the feminine soul is

-Matches ought to be cheap, for twenty years ago a single factory was able to turn out more than 100,000, 000 match sticks per day, and since that time foreign and domestic competition have forced a cheapening in the processes of manufacture. The supposed "secret" of the parior match process, long believed to be in the sole possession of one Courtenay, did not die with him, and the Swifts were never willing to admit that

him, and the Swifts were never willing to admit that
Courtenay possessed any such secret.

"Moose shanks" is the somewhat unlovely name
of a boot worn by northern hunters. The skin is taken
from the hind leg of the moose, cured without tanning, and made up into a boot, of which the ankle
part constitutes the foot, the elbow the heel, and the lower part of the thigh the leg. It is kept pliant, and over several pairs of woollen stockings keeps the foot ornamental boot for women is made in like fashion from the skin of the caribou.

-Ex-Cov. Curtin has long been a familiar figure to Philadelphians, although the old man was never long a resident of the city. Passers-by turned and smiled at the tall, slender, white haired, blue-eyed old man and nobody suspected the fun that lay under his ver erable exterior. The ex-Governor had a keen sense of humor, and he convulsed many a group of listeners with the account of his adventures in search of the Irish Curtins, his kinsfolk, in their native land. He found and liked them, and they liked him, although most of them were dwellers in peasant cottages. Farmers in the edge of Westchester county say

there have been slight frosts up there already this au tump, but vegetation shows no sign of their action Tomatoes are still ripening in the air and tender bouse plants have suffered no burm when left out over night. In spite of the portent contained in early frosts they are among the most charming manifesta-tions of rural nature, and it is peculiarly interesting to note how this plant or that withstands the firs assault of cold, how the interposition of a single leaf will protect a tender blossom, and vegetation facing southward with a wall at its back will escape to weeks after plants elsewhere have been nipped

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Blackmore, the novelist, has just written to the Times that, from his own experience as a market gar lener, fruit growing in England does not pay.

Along the Kentish coast no more star fish are to be eaught until Jan. 1, 1806. The reason is that the tussel beds are increasing too fast and the star fisi are needed to destroy the mussels.

Chateaudun, where the French manogyres have just been held, has the distinction of having received as a

municipality the cross of the Legion of Honor for its heroic defence against the Germans in 1870. An exhibition of paintings involving a new idea has just been opened in London. It contains only 120 pletures, selected from the best in the French salons of the preceding spring, showing the London public what France has done during the year.

An exhibition of "The Flower in Art" will shortly open at Petit's gallery in Paris. On the committee is charge are Mme. Madeigine Lemaire, Armand Syl vestre, and Dr. Vilmorin, the butanist. The exhibit tion will contain representations of flowers in needle-work, textiles, porcelain, sculpture, and painting. Mecca was visited last year by between 250,000 and 800,000 pilgrims, a much larger number than usual, as the principal day of the pilgrimage happened to fall on a Friday: 10,000 came by sea of whom nearly 10,000 died of cholera, while of those who went by land, most of them from British India, 15,000 perished. The mortality was ten per cent of all the pil-

Lack of members has compelled the Spenser Society of Manchester, one of the many useful English publ cation societies established through the energy of Mr. F. J. Furnival, to dessive. During the twenty-sig-years of its obtained it published many rare works of the time of Elizabeth and of James L. Including claborate editions of George Wither and of John Taylor.

the water poet.

Manchester's new mater works, which it has taken over acrees years to construct, are nearly ready. The water is trought from Thirlinere Lake, at the foot of Helvellyn, through an aquedict ninery six miles long. It passes through one tunnel through use the and through another of a mile and three-quarters. The river Hibble is drossed by a sinken nine and a half miles long, with a pressure of water of \$10 feet. The addition to the city's water supply is 10,000,000

gathons a day,
its Helinrich Hoffmann, the author and illustrator of
hiract velocity. The most popular nursery book in
formany, that recently in Frankfort, aged of. The
book appeared in 1945, has had over 150 sellitons in termany and his been translated into nearly all the languages of civilization. The frankful long bearded lumphess named Nobolsa, who, is one of the possis, sinck a routiful seoffer into the instand, was con-sidered by Harover and other German States to be a reflection on that Sichulas and the Bustan pres-censorship, so that for years after 184 http://www. peter "was suppressed by the police. As doffmans was a physician by profession, and for many years at the head of an image anylum